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The Call to the National Guard.

Although Secretary Baker in his announcement of the call to the state militia to assemble for Mexican border service is careful to explain that there is no intention on the part of the government to send these forces into Mexico, and that they are needed solely to guard the boundary, it is impossible not to recognize the extreme gravity of the situation and the imminent possibility of a break. The conditions south of the international line are decidedly bad and are growing steadily worse. A column of about 10,000 regular troops extends into Mexico from this country, and is now under pressure from all sides. A distinct warning has been given by the Carranza commander that any movement save to the north will be met with resistance. It is reported, though not yet confirmed, that Carranza has set a time limit of seven days upon the further presence of American troops in Mexico, with war as the alternative to withdrawal. Meanwhile border raids continue with frequency and interdict that signify at least complaisance on the part of the de facto government of Mexico, if not connivance. Squads of American troops that cross the border in pursuit of these bandits are subjected to affront and threats by Carranzistas. Indefinite continuation of these conditions is impossible. The United States must either withdraw all its forces from Mexican soil and yield whatever results may have been gained for the restoration of order, or it must remain and insist upon a sincere co-operation by the de facto government in the efforts to keep the peace. Carranza's claim of technical violation of international law in the dispatch of the Pershing column cannot be admitted while it is undeniable that the government at Mexico City is incapable of preventing such outrages as that at Columbus and the several succeeding incursions and killings on American soil.

It is possible that the order to the state militia, issued in response to Gen. Funston's long standing call for more men for border patrol, will be construed by Carranza as a direct reply to Trevino's threat. It is properly not to be so considered, yet if it has that effect upon the Mexican mind it may precipitate the crisis which has been so long averted. An attack upon Gen. Pershing's column, the resistance by Carranza troops of another punitive expedition over the border, a raid by Mexican government forces into American territory, any one of these may bring about the conflict that is sincerely dreaded by the American people, not from fear of the results, but from an honest desire to keep at peace with the Mexican republic and to find a better way to the end of re-establishing order there.

Events make it clear that Col. Bryan and the prohibition party while agreeing in some essential matters will contrive to get on for a while longer with out each other's political assistance. The voice of the people will be heard in November. In the meantime the campaign orators will keep control of the megaphone. "The eyes of the world are upon us" used to be a campaign platitude. This year it is a vital truth.

The Revenues.

The conventions over, Congress will now resume in earnest business at the old stand. A very important, if not the most important, measure awaiting action is that relating to the additional revenues made necessary by the new needs of the country. As yet it is in a tentative shape. But the main features are known, and have already provoked discussion.

The bill when completed and reported should be well examined. No subject is worthier of attention. Taxation goes to the root of things; and taxes for some years to come will be heavy. Whether the democracy is continued in power, or is voted out to give place to the republicans, the government's needs will have to be supplied, and should be supplied adequately. Skimping Uncle Sam at this time, or any time soon, will not be good politics; and politics is the war.

The revenue measure will carry a provision for a so-called non-partisan tariff commission, whose duty it will be to lay the foundations for a so-called "scientific" tariff. Just what is that? What is embraced in the proposition? How wide will be the commission's sweep? How long before it will be able to report? And what meanwhile, will be the tariff situation? The Underwood law, unamended, in operation?

Now, it is demonstrable, and has been demonstrated, that the Underwood law is unsatisfactory. It had failed before the war began to accomplish the three purposes advertised in its name—lowering the high cost of living, stimulating business and raising sufficient revenue for the support of the government. The first purpose was rank humbug. As the

cost of living had not grown out of the Payne law, it could not be lowered by a revision of that law. Moreover, a change in the new law has already been forced. Sugar remains on the dutiable list because of the pressing need of the revenue collected from that product. As we need a new law, how long should we, can we afford to, wait for it? Indeed, is it not the purpose, the promise, of the republicans to give the country a new tariff measure at once if the people will vote them full legislative and executive power? If the republicans win both Congress and the presidency, could Mr. Hughes do a better thing than call the new Congress in extra session, and, without waiting for a report of the tariff commission, ask for prompt action on the tariff and everything else that may be out of gear?

The President and the Bosses.

For the President and his party, this is the morning after. In the main, matters went smoothly and merrily at St. Louis. Nearly everything the President wanted was granted. His wishes prevailed in the making of the platform. At his instance the opposition to Mr. Marshall disappeared. After a moment of putting, the national committee accepted his choice for campaign chairman. Mr. Bryan gave his blessing to the proceedings. On the face of things, nothing appeared but Wilson, and there was a show of harmony and happiness. It was what in the vernacular is called a "blow-out."

But now comes the all-important question of election. What must the President do to be saved? The campaign cannot be run on hullabaloo. There must be calculation, not only as respects the enemy, but as to getting the best results from those training under the party banner.

Mr. Wilson's difficulty within his party is by no means small. To win he must have New York. He wants Indiana. He would be deeply grateful for Illinois. What would best promote his fortunes in those three states?

In New York Mr. Murphy is the democratic boss. There will be all the difference in the world if he works hard. Mere regularity—he is always regular—will not count. He must get busy, and stay busy. Will he do it? He must be dealt with in a practical way. Will Mr. Wilson, who has kept his face averted, turn now and smile on Mr. Murphy? Will he give the postmaster-ship of Greater New York to a Tammany man acceptable to Mr. Murphy? And, if so, will Mr. Murphy call the account square? And then about the New York patronage should Mr. Wilson be re-elected? What say will Mr. Murphy have about that? And, if an understanding is reached, what form will it take?

In Illinois Mr. Sullivan is boss, and in Indiana, Mr. Taggart. Neither has had any recognition from Mr. Wilson. Both have desired it. Mr. Taggart is a candidate for the Senate, and Mr. Sullivan has his eyes in the same direction. Will Mr. Wilson give both some public show of favor now? As they are Wisconsin men, will he become a Taggart man and a Sullivan man? Fortunately for Mr. Bryan, he is not now in office, and can stump New York for the national ticket without coddling Mr. Murphy, Indiana without coddling Mr. Taggart and Illinois without approving any of Mr. Sullivan's plans for the future. The President, in office and extremely desirous of remaining, is not so free. As he is looking to the bosses for indispensable assistance, he must, and will, assist them.

There are no further apprehensions that the bull moose organization will afford undue encouragement to the man who assumes to be bigger than his party.

Tammany's attitude toward a national campaign has frequently been that of an organization strong in the belief that politics begins at home.

The democratic convention had more of a task in deciding "what's what" in the platform than in determining "who's who" on the ticket.

Political congratulations have been more numerous, though rather less significant, this month than they will be next November.

The Russian army has had some success in avoiding prolonged deadlocks.

Testing the Militia Organization.

The call to the state militia for Mexican border service will in any event afford a demonstration of the readiness of the first line of national defense. This is the first occasion since the Spanish-American war, more than eighteen years ago, that the National Guard has been summoned to duty. In the meantime many lessons have been taught by developments and structural changes have been effected in the organization of the guard. A further change is about to be consummated, when the newly enacted army reorganization law goes into effect.

It is estimated that about 100,000 men will become available for service under this call, which, of course, is but a meager number of troops for any serious work. It is doubtful whether it would suffice for an actual conflict with Mexico, adequate though it may be for the immediate purposes of border duty and relief. The truth is that until the new law goes into effect and the militia is recruited to its full strength under it the United States has only a slender basis of defense.

The orders for mobilization are issued in accordance with a system long since adopted, which supposedly reduces to a minimum the delays of assemblage. It is assumed that every man under orders will be promptly provided with equipment, but the fact is that in some instances the equipment of some of the units is lacking—for example, the local

cavalry force has no horses and no officers have yet been assigned. It is in truth but a skeleton organization. Doubtless similar inadequacies will be found throughout the country, reducing the net of available men materially. Whatever may come of the Mexican situation, it is well assured that this mobilization will be well worth the disarrangement and cost entailed, as it will afford a practical object lesson as to the readiness or unreadiness of the National Guard to take its place in the ranks of the national forces. The personnel of the guard is admirable, and in the main its equipment is satisfactory and its efficiency is high. There can be no doubt that under proper organization it will prove itself well worthy of the trust imposed in it.

The Employers and the Guardsmen.

Every business man in Washington should co-operate heartily in the call for the National Guard in obedience to which the District militia will assemble, perhaps today or tomorrow, at Fort Myer. Upon the spirit of the employers depends the efficiency of the militia, for a great majority of the members of the guard are in subordinate occupations. Those who are employed in the government offices should have no difficulty whatever in securing leave to respond to this summons for duty. Those in private employment should be given equal freedom to answer the command.

Each man in the District National Guard should be given prompt assurance that his position is secure to him throughout the period of his service under the present call, even though that service may last for many weeks or even for months. No employer should hesitate on this score, however it may add to his expenses. Not only should the members of the militia be guaranteed that their places will be ready for them upon their return from duty, but they should be assured against pecuniary loss. Many of the men in the ranks of the guard have families, who should be amply provided for during the term of the service for which they are now summoned.

The fullest compliance with this call by the President on the part of the employers of Washington is a patriotic duty, to be expected from all without question.

The Boy Scouts of America.

President Wilson's signing Thursday of the act incorporating the Boy Scouts of America puts that organization upon a proper basis, and makes it a national institution more definitely than before. The purpose of this act is to protect the organization from injurious imitation and exploitation. It is the object of the Boy Scouts movement to give the youth of America training in helpful tasks, in obedience, in thoroughness and in efficiency. It is designed also to stimulate patriotism. Its success has been remarkable, and its steady growth in numbers is an assurance of its value. The act of incorporation gives it a certain dignified position which it otherwise has required and which its leaders have sought. In no wise does this enactment change the character of the organization. The Boy Scouts of America are now recognized for their good influence, and the President's action yesterday will undoubtedly make for its extension.

The hyphen is not having the usual campaign experience. Ordinarily nobody deliberately attempts to avoid any kind of a vote.

It is sometimes more difficult to secure a satisfactory platform plank than to forget it after it has been adopted.

Col. Bryan subscribes to the St. Louis platform more readily than he did to some of the state papers.

SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON.

Candid Declaration.

"So you think women should be able to run the country?"
"Well, for logic and style, I'm willing to put my daughter's graduation essay up for comparison with a lot of the regular campaign speeches."

To Be Expected.

The future now shines bright and clear. As harmony invites good cheer. But—which is nothing very strange—Some tunes have undergone a change.

Artful Discouragement.

"I understand that your daughter is taking music lessons."
"Yes," replied Mr. Cumrox. "I insisted on it. Maybe, if she gets the idea that her music is a duty and not a pleasure, she won't be so lavish with it around the house."

Philosophical.

"The trouble with Americans is that they work too hard and eat too much."
"Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But after noting industrial and economic conditions abroad I'm inclined to think that we should not allow our failings to depress us."

Compensation.

"You miss the charm of the human voice in the moving picture."
"Yes; and at the same time you are spared a lot of bad grammar and depressing dialect."

Relaxation.

Jes' foolin' 'round! De sun drifts by Till shadows gather in de sky. De water ripples on its way A-singin' softly at its play. De butterfly wif tremblin' wing Is envious of de birds dat sing. An' ev'rythin in sight or sound Seems only jes' a foolin' 'round.

Jes' foolin' 'round! De day must come When winds will blow an' skies be glum; When every minute an' it flies. May lose de win some precious prize. But while it's June dis old world seems Disposed to triffin' an' to dreams. Forgettin' matters mo' profound; Jes' foolin' an' fool 'round.

KANN'S

Store Open Daily From 1:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Saturdays to 6 p.m.

KANN'S

June 19, 1916. Showers this afternoon and tonight. Tomorrow, partly cloudy.

KANN'S

Skirt Sale Extraordinary

Representing a Fortunate and an Unusual, at This Time, Purchase of a Well Known Maker's Made-up Stock

\$1.10

It is the most remarkable Tub Skirt offer ever made right at the start of the season and should bring every woman here tomorrow for a new skirt. The sale is rare in value-giving.

Latest Models for Street and Sport Wear

Skirts of

Honeycomb, checks, reps, awning stripes, gabardines, linenes, piques and linens.

In Choice of

White, peach, rose, navy, gray and the popular tan.

Styles Include

High detachable belts, button trimmed, welt pockets, patch pockets, side pockets, slit patch pockets.

—All Sizes in the Lot Up to 36 Waist
—Skirts That Regularly Would Be at Least \$2.50



Choice, \$1.10

Kann's—Second Floor.

Too Late for Saturday's Selling, But Go On Sale Tuesday

400 More Pairs of Sample Shoes, \$2.00 Pr.

Friday's and Saturday's Sales were Record Breakers. Tuesday's, with these welcome reinforcements, should be the biggest Sale Day of the three.

Come Tomorrow and See the Good Values Ready for You

Plenty of the sample sizes—3, 3½, 4, 4½—to select from, with choice of the same popular styles as offered in the first days of the sale—

Queen, Empress, London and Paris Pumps; Cut-out, Lattice, Roman and Grecian Strap Slippers; Puritan and Mayflower Colonials; Sailor and Bow Pumps; Conservative Models; also Oxford and Party Slippers.

Plenty of the popular novelties, such as tan, gray, ivory, brown, champagne, blue, purple and bronze leathers, as well as black dull kid, patent calf and patent kid, and a good assortment of White Canvas and Linen Low Shoes.

Take the 8th Street Elevators to the Fourth Floor.

JUST IN TIME FOR THE VACATION

Another Special Purchase of \$25

Full-Size Wardrobe Trunks

To Go in a Great Sale Tuesday

Will You Be One of the Fortunate Ones to Own Them?

At \$15.95

44 inches high, 21 inches wide, 20 inches deep; three-ply veneer throughout; all fiber covered; raised top; 3-ply veneer hangers.

Reach your destination without a wrinkle in the garments you take when they are packed in these trunks.

That fact alone commends these trunks to you. Other points are:

- Accessibility to every article packed without disturbing other things.
- Each garment is hung the same as in a wardrobe.
- Special hangers to suit all types of apparel.
- Large, roomy drawers for small things—also hat compartment.
- No excess baggage charges, because made on lines approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Kann's—Third Floor.

LOOK! This Continuous-Post BRASS-LACQUERED BED

With One-inch Filling Rods, for the Very Low Price Tuesday... \$10.00

Because of the Low Price We Reserve the Right to Limit Quantity Sold to Each Person

This offer is most unusual, and should be taken advantage of at once, as we do not know when we will be able to duplicate it. Heavy beds, with 2-inch continuous posts and heavy mounts; 5 one-inch filling rods with T ball mounts. Made in fleish satin finish with bright trimmings; acid and tarnish proof lacquer.

Sizes are double, three-quarter, single and twin.

Brass, Metal, Wood and Ivory-finished Beds. Samples and odd lots of former \$18.95 to \$27.50 values. Choice \$15.95 at... Kann's—Third Floor.	Brass Crib, complete with spring and mattress; also a Baby Biography. Special tomorrow \$12.50 complete..... Kann's—Third Floor.	Heavy Brass Costumers, in bright and satin finishes, 2-inch post with top mount and 6 hooks. Special tomorrow at..... \$1.98
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16c Has Great Buying Power

Tomorrow in This Distribution of a New York

Jobber's Remaining Stock of Jewelry

Secured at Our Price Because He Was Retiring From Business

Not an article is worth less than 25c; some would bring as much as 75c.

Your Choice, 16c

INCLUDED ARE—
Bar Pins, Brooch Pins, Cuff Links, Scarf Pins, Ear Rings, Lavallieres, Bead Necklaces, Bracelets, Doria Boxes, etc. Be sure you see this lot tomorrow—it is well worth while.
Kann's Street Floor.

These Lawn Swings

Tuesday Special at \$4.95

Four-passenger style, made of maple throughout. Strongly constructed and very comfortable. Choice of red or green. A great value at \$4.95. Get one.
Kann's—Fourth Floor.



New Lots Add to the Importance of the Third Week of Kann's June Silk Sale

Such opportunities would not be available at this time but for the fact that garment makers in New York are closing out their stocks of Summer Silks because of the strike. Their loss is your gain, as this lot of extra values shows.

\$1.59 Georgette Crepe, \$1.29 Yard

Beautiful quality, crisp and perfect; 40 inches wide, in all the good colors—White, Pink, Flesh, Light Blue, Mauve, Tan, Reseda, Brown, Silver, Belgian, Purple, Amethyst, Dark Green, Old Rose, Taupe, 3 shades Navy, also Black.

Black Taffetas and Black Satin Messalines

Each item is an extra special one—all are perfect in dye and finish.

\$1.25 Black Satin Messaline; 36 inches wide, extra heavy quality and perfect black. This sale, a yard..... \$1.00 \$1.25 Black Chiffon Dress Taffeta; guaranteed to give good wear; 600 yards in the 36-inch width. This sale, a yard..... \$1.00 \$1.00 Black Chiffon Taffeta; 300 yards in the 35-inch width. This sale, a yard..... 85c	Four Extra Values Natural Color Pongees Both imported and domestic weaves for general wear. \$1.50 Demi-Rough Dress Pongees 40 inches wide, for dresses, skirts or coats; 600 yards. This \$1.00 sale, a yard..... \$1.25 Rajah Crepe Pongees 36 inches wide, in the natural color; 350 yards. This sale, a yard..... 85c \$1.50 Imported Chinese Pongees Extra heavy quality for both women's and men's apparel. Shrink and guaranteed not to spot with rain. Yard..... \$1.19 \$1.00 Imported Chinese Pongees Washable kind, for dresses, waists, underwear and men's shirts; 33 inches wide. Yard..... 65c
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"THE BUSY CORNER"

S. Kann Sons & Co.

8TH ST. AND PENNA. AVE.